The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1869.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NUMBER 130.

FOREIGN.

Victor Emanuel Seriously Ill.

...ication as to the Result of Livingstone's Travels.

...ble Volcanic Eruption in Colombia.

Great Britain.

Death of Mr. Peabody.

Mr. Peabody continued to fail on Monday night [illegible] that the end [illegible] death of Mr. Peabody occurred at half-past [illegible] Mr. Peabody was not a man [illegible] of public attention, and his [illegible] are not extensively read abroad. His [illegible] to have been very large, but [illegible] of his wealth is not known. He [illegible] to have been very hungry and grateful [illegible] to the needy [illegible] money. His career may [illegible] as a successful merchant.

London, Nov. 5.

Victor Emanuel Seriously Ill.

PARIS, Nov. 6.

Later advices state that King Victor Emanuel of Italy, is very sick at Florence. Prince Napoleon will depart for that city to-morrow.

France.

A HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, Nov. 6.

Judgment obtained on indemnity of 1,500,000 francs for damage caused by the French Government.

Turkey.

THE SUEZ CANAL OPENING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.

It is announced that the Sultan will not attend the opening of the Suez Canal.

Cuba.

...RESPONDENCE BY AN AMERICAN PRISONER AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.

Don Rodas has liberated McGregor on the intercession of General Prim. McGregor left in the Eagle for New York to-day.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

THE ERIE DIVIDEND.

The Erie Directors met to-day, but adjourned without declaring a dividend. The stock was brought in accountants and bankers all on the eastern point on Long Island, whence they were taken to New York. Half a million dollars worth of cigars have been smuggled in this way in the past six months.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The court removes the receivership of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day. The bank will resume on Monday, and will be conducted by the old officers and is considered solvent. Gold is declining for the Gold Room as formerly.

THE SUPREME COURT.

A Washington despatch this morning that Solicitor Bentwell was preparing to resume specific argument in the Legal Tender cases, and that the full bench would be present. Such, however, is not the case, the strength of it, but the Court was full and remained steady. Many operators believe gold will decline until Congress meets but the general opinion is unfavorable to anyone of Cuban difficulties and other matters.

STOCKS.

The stock market is without special feature.

MONEY

Money is on call loans, but difficult on discounts. The heavy drafts of demand to the South and West intended by the decrease in legal-tenders, caused considerable clearances, and the banks are somewhat embarrassed.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—At a meeting held at the Union League House this evening, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. William Chalin, Governor of Massachusetts, Hon. Samuel Hooper, Hon. Thomas Ewing, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. S. H. Hastings, of Wisconsin, Vice President of the Evangelical Alliance, Gen. Howard and others addressed the meeting. Members of that association.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The bullet-boxes of a district of the Twenty-first Ward for alderman, and Peter Sweeney, Democrat, were seized by the police on Tuesday, were opened by Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, delivered to the Inspectors of Election and counted.

THE SUPREME COURT.

THE SEIZURE OF THE LATE GEORGE PEABODY.

A dispatch from Portland, Me., says that the body of Peabody will be taken from the vault in the Eastern Cemetery, with all their attendants, from after the adoption the River Cemetery, the town of Portland, Maine being "dry" as stated by Gibbey Nixon with the other bodies of the Peabody family.

A slight earthquake occurred at Quito, Equador, on September 15.

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WASHINGTON

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

BONDING AND ARRESTS.

For a week past collectors and night assistants have increased in this city at an alarming rate. Within a few days two prisoners have disappeared, under circumstances which indicate the belief that they have been murdered. The police now think one of them was killed in the fashionable gambling-house which was burned on the night of the disappearance. There have been numerous arrests of persons charged with the crime, but last night in one quarter of the city a gang seemed to have been operating, and eleven men are watching to take them action.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The last meeting of Ways and Means Committee, preparatory to framing an report, will be held here on the 20th inst. Chairman Schenck, who arrived from Europe to-day, is present.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The following general order was issued to-day:

The President has appointed Brevet Major General Hancock to command the Department of the Missouri, and will be found the Republican party. Mr. Cox, of Knox, is not expected to be present. Mr. Cox, of Knox, is not expected to be present. Mr. Cox, of Knox, is not expected to be present.

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IOWA.

The Mt. Pleasant Shooting Affray—The Knoxville Murder—Arrest of the Seminc Mother.

DES MOINES, Nov. 5.—Howard Root, who was shot by Jonathan Bunnell, at Mt. Pleasant, is reported dead.

There is intense excitement in Marshall County, over the murder of the three Clark children, and the consequence of their mother, Mrs. Clark, was brought the mother had destroyed the children, and then hung herself. Several of the Clark's neighbors now credit this theory. Various accounts received, and every other circumstance of gold and silver vouchers, a gold watch attention, a few and silver vouchers, a gold watch attention, a few perfect satisfaction. A report was in the best manner, at low prices. We advise all our readers to call and examine our stock of $6.50.

Something Worth Having.

Eating buckwheat cakes made in the old way, with yeast, often produces an irritation of the skin, which we have known to result in boils. We relieve the use of King & Orrens' Self-Raising Flour, and find it to be the best flour for the purpose we have ever used. It is for sale by all grocers.

The Holidays.

Those who are looking for presents to make during the coming holidays could not do better than call on Carhart, at his studio, No. 81 Washington-st., where he has a large stock of fine engravings, and a splendid assortment of gilt frames. He is now making a specialty of crayon portraits, and those who have examined his work say it is equal to that of the best artists in the country. He has also a large stock of chromos, which he will sell at low prices.

And Again.

Commercial Insurance Company, Chicago, was established in 1859, and has not only proven a protection to the country merchant, but has become the Chicago merchant's friend. Its liberality in the settlement of losses by fire, and its prompt payment of the same, have won for it the confidence of the community, especially the Jay Hawkers, who have been burned out.

Stem-Winding Watches.

A. B. Miller, one of the leading jewelers of the West, corner of Randolph and Clark streets, has just received a large assortment of unusually fine stem-winding watches, both in gold and silver, in all styles and at all prices, which will be sold at wholesale or retail. Those who want a watch are very much less likely to get out of order than those purchased of peddlers, and will find it a rare opportunity to purchase one low.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Hebrew Commercial Council of Philadelphia Resolutions.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—At the Jewish Congregation, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Hirsch pronounced a eulogy on the late George Peabody.

A resolution was adopted recognizing divorces granted by the Jewish Courts, and declaring that where issued against only one party it shall not be considered valid until the said party shall have complied with Judaism.

A resolution was passed that the command to marry the widow of a deceased brother, and of levirate marriage, be abolished, as being contrary to the spirit of the age.

The following resolution was adopted: The Hebrew Commercial Council of Philadelphia, in accordance with a principle never before recognized by the Jewish Congregation, Resolutions were offered by Rev. Dr. Hirsch, Rev. Dr. Jastrow, Rev. Dr. Krauskopf, and Rev. Dr. Lilienthal, and adopted unanimously.

Whereas, The Sun of Peace, Hope & Co., in New York, has risen upon the world, and whereas, Peace, Hope & Co. have been appointed by the Jewish Congregation, to report to a subsequent conference. Committees of Arrangements, Finance, Reception, Music, and manifold relations, with Dr. Hirsch as Chairman, Rev. Dr. Jastrow, Secretary, and Rev. Dr. Krauskopf, Rev. Dr. Lilienthal, and Rev.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1869.

THE RELIEF AND AID OF THE POOR.

The second annual report of the "Chicago Relief and Aid Society" of the receipts, expenditures, and doings of the society for the year ending October 31, 1869, has been issued for distribution to the Common Council. The exhibit is very satisfactory. From it, we gather the following details: The office is in charge of Mr. O. C. Gibbs, who devotes his whole time to the business, and receives no emolument other than an allowance for clerk hire. The visitors are generally unpaid gentlemen, who have other business or professions, and who give their services to the cause. Mr. Gibbs, however, is employed as a visitor, and a foreman at the wood-yard during the winter months. The funds of the society are obtained from voluntary contributions. The plan of affording relief is by a system of granting orders in lieu of all applications at their homes, by the Superintendent or visitors, and all are favored in such supplies as are found necessary. No distribution is made on account of any religious creed, though the society unanimously disclaims any intention to make relief in food—other than voluntary charities. By an interchange of information with the County Agent, duplication of charities is avoided. The society avoids, as far as possible, all connection with political parties, and this is done by offering work as a condition for relief to those who can really work. The report says:

The Act of Legislature of three years ago, as now amended, to set apart, in the City Hall, a room for the use of the Relief Society, has been of great service to the poor, and to the city. Here were a number of rooms, which, if rented, would cost over one or three thousand dollars per annum, that are now free of charge. The Relief Society has also been allowed the use of the Relief Station, which, by the consent of the Board of Education, is kept open for the use of the poor during the winter months.

The Relief Society, who can work, are given employment in sawing, splitting, or piling wood and coal, and are paid in money supplies for their families. Over 2,700 days' work were given to laborers during the past year, at prices ranging from $1 to $1.50 per day. The average price paid for labor during the coming year will enable this to be increased. A numerous class of worthy applicants are widows, with dependent children, and women deserted by their husbands, or with worthless and drunken husbands. The Board advises that such desertion should be punished as a misdemeanor. There is a strong reluctance against having the huge tenant-house system becoming a fixed thing in Chicago. Individuals, also, giving to such beggars, it is urged, should be discontinued; and the public are advised, to give their charity to the society, and send the applicant there for relief. The visitors are directed to tell the city poor of this necessity. From a comparison with the reports of other cities, the conclusion is inferred that the general poor are not better cared for anywhere than they are in Chicago.

The total number of families aided during the year was 1,800, which, at an average of four and one-half persons to each family, gave a relief to 7,200 persons. The number of times each family was aided is then stated: 1,000 once; 400 twice; 200 three times; 137, four times; 109 five times; 23, six times; 30, seven times; 37, eight times; 12, nine times; 14, ten times; and 13 from eleven to twenty times. Trade and business qualifications of heads of families are classified as follows:

The condition of the families relieved, are stated as to:

Number of children	4,000
Number of children under 10 years	2,000
Number of children over 10 years	2,000
Number of children at school	1,000
Number of children not at school	3,000
Number of children who can read	1,000
Number of children who can write	1,000
Number of children who can read and write	1,000
Number of children who can do neither	2,000
Number of children who can work	1,000
Number of children who cannot work	3,000
Number of children who are orphans	1,000
Number of children who are half orphans	1,000
Number of children who are not orphans	2,000

The report says that every report to corporal punishment is evidence of a want of moral training, and all experience proves him to be right. Excluding the theory that the public schools are reformatories for vicious children, there is not the slightest reason, in logic or fact, why the moral training of the pupils should not be equally good secondary, or the science of substituting wealth for want and work for idleness. The economists, following Carlyle, proclaim the "Evangel of Labor" that work is the "grand blessing." The children are taught by the precepts and example of authorized her to strike. The rule, it is true, does not require her to kill, but it does not prohibit it. The only limit upon corporal punishment is that it shall be "moderate," and what order can be preserved by milder means. If not, then the master is at liberty to strike, kick, gouge, or do as he pleases, so long as the punishment is not in its nature malicious. The power to punish is in its nature unlimited. The only check upon the abuse of the instrument is its liability to destroy the efficiency of the punisher. The Board of Education, in a remarkable fact that, in all the reports of the schools and meetings of the Board, no case of punishment has been reported. The inference is that the power is not abused, or else that the Board is unwilling to decide the question. The Board of Education, however, is not responsible for the acts of the teachers, and the latter are required to report all cases of punishment. The complete cases are as follows:

[illegible]

The following statistics were

[illegible]

Our report is signed by Wirt Dexter, President, and by the several gentlemen who are Directors, and is attested by the seal of the Superintendent.

The society is already engaged in affording relief for the sick and needy, and the best means for the contribution to its funds. The Tribune suggests the following as the best plan. It does not deserve public thanks for their services. With the $40,000 in their hands last winter they rendered more sick and needy suffering, and the society pays the bills, and receives the credit. Contributions of five times that amount given indiscriminately. Let every citizen who has a dollar, or a thousand dollars, or more for the poor give it to this society, and send the applicants to it, whom he knows nothing personally to the office of the society. The relief will not only be certainly granted if deserved, but it will be found in such a manner as to be effectual. Food, coal, and groceries are better aids to the suffering than money.

BRUTALITY IN THE SCHOOLS.

Some years ago, a Connecticut judge in the [illegible] Bullard undertook to revive the seemingly decaying mind of a boy pupil, 8 years of age, by knocking, or throwing, him from his seat. The child, falling, struck his head against the heating pipes, and made no attempt to rise. He was forcibly taken up, and put into his seat. This child died the following year attended by the best medical skill that could be procured, but his death may have proceeded from the injury received. The parents of the child sued the judge for damages, and [illegible] the case was settled by the payment of $2,000 to the parents. The judge, who was a lawyer, was not allowed to plead the fact in this humane case. The [illegible] and supported, and required to punish it in the case to strike the blow which resulted in this calamity. It is to be hoped that the Board of Education will not be satisfied with a verdict to kill a child; they acquitted the teacher on record, and they empowered her to strike him on the head with such weapon or instrument as she might think [illegible] If death is not [illegible] it [illegible] a [illegible] result of the [illegible] They commit the teacher of authorized her to strike. The rule, it is true, does not require her to kill, but it does not prohibit it. The only limit upon corporal punishment is that it shall be "moderate," and what order can be preserved by milder means. If not, then the master is at liberty to strike, kick, gouge, or do as he pleases, so long as the punishment is not in its nature malicious. The power to punish is in its nature unlimited. The only check upon the abuse of the instrument is its liability to destroy the efficiency of the punisher. The Board of Education, however, is not responsible for the acts of the teachers, and the latter are required to report all cases of punishment. The complete cases are as follows:

[illegible]

THE MOMENT OF LEISURE.

If some modern Moses were to descend from the Mount of Theology with a new decalogue in harmony with the ruling motives of life and duty now extant, it would read somewhat as follows: 1. Work. 2. Save. 3. Employ others to work for you. 4. Borrow the capital of others to increase your own. 5. Marry so that the saved of life may compel you to work and thus save you from dissipation and folly. 6. Amuse yourself when you can work no longer, for you will find that many retained over your work with an increase of working power. 7. Inform yourself; for a well-informed man can do ten-fold the work that an ignorant one is capable of. 8. Rest from work, so as to refresh yourself and preserve your working powers. 9. Work for the Lord as well as for yourself, as you will find that whoever does this prospers better in his own affairs. 10. Work for mankind, as such work affords an admirable relaxation from selfish ambitions and a means of expanding the soul and purifying the affections, thereby fitting the worker to do better for himself and others.

Such a moral tablet would differ not in spirit from the short and easy law of the author:

[illegible]

Even the pious which are usually put forward for leisure do not rise to the assertion that leisure is good in itself, but only as a rest, a breathing spell in the race—a means of recruiting the strength for new work. The first lesson we learn in our lisping infancy is that—

[illegible]

As we get older, Tennyson addresses us as—

[illegible]

And, in tepid coldness, as if the very flow of melodious verse had no other mission than to turn the mill of labor, Longfellow invites us "to labor and to wait"—to "suffer and be strong." The ideal of life is that of Mazeppa, bound to his laboring, flying steed:

[illegible]

Even in our worship there is no meditation, no thought, no rest. Prayer becomes so case-hoods it comfortable to be a saint. It consists of thanks for labors accomplished, and prayers for more work to do, and more success to do it. Heaven itself will be [illegible] to all the burning, aspiring zeal for [illegible] and [illegible] wealth for want and work for idleness. The economists, following Carlyle, proclaim the "Evangel of Labor" that work is the "grand blessing." The [illegible] for the Sabbath. They accept the teacher of authorized her to strike. The rule, it is true, does not require her to kill, but it does not prohibit it. The only limit upon corporal punishment is that it shall be "moderate," and what order can be preserved by milder means. If not, then the master is at liberty to strike, kick, gouge, or do as he pleases, so long as the punishment is not in its nature malicious. The power to punish is in its nature unlimited. The only check upon the abuse of the instrument is its liability to destroy the efficiency of the punisher. The Board of Education, however, is not responsible for the acts of the teachers, and the latter are required to report all cases of punishment. The complete cases are as follows:

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Farmers' Advocate.

Jean Ingelow has not granted interviews upon the subject of her poems, but she has written a letter for publication, in which she says: "I am really flattered by the kind interest which has been shown in my writings, and I thank you for your letter, and for the opportunity it gives me of saying that I am not a writer for children, and that I have never written anything with the intention of pleasing them. I have written a few verses which I thought they would like, and which I hoped might please their parents, but I have always considered my books as addressed to grown people, and I am sorry that they should be put into the hands of children, as I am sure they are not suitable for them."

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[illegible]

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

Toilets.

What We Wear at the Opera.

Finery.

Just Its Effect Upon Music.

Personal.

Descriptions of Distinguished Dry Goods.

Amusements.

Review of the Week.

CHICAGO, NOV. 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I had intended to open the opera season [illegible] but I have been strangely unwell, and that the divine art was not created for the consolation of [illegible] I am quite [illegible] to-day, and I [illegible] to write you a few lines, for which no apology is due to the fine gentlemen whose inspirations reach the haven of a [illegible] writing on the subject, says that the beautiful [illegible] it upon the [illegible] and [illegible] requisite [illegible] a resort to corporal punishment is an index to the teacher's incapacity as a teacher. In other words, Mr. Bullard argues that every resort to corporal punishment is evidence of a want of moral training. He is right. Excluding the theory that the public schools are reformatories for vicious children, there is not the slightest reason, in logic or fact, why the moral training of the pupils should not be equally good secondary, or the science of substituting wealth for want and work for idleness. The economists, following Carlyle, proclaim the "Evangel of Labor" that work is the "grand blessing." The children are taught by the precepts and example of authorized her to strike. The rule, it is true, does not require her to kill, but it does not prohibit it. The only limit upon corporal punishment is that it shall be "moderate," and what order can be preserved by milder means. If not, then the master is at liberty to strike, kick, gouge, or do as he pleases, so long as the punishment is not in its nature malicious. The power to punish is in its nature unlimited. The only check upon the abuse of the instrument is its liability to destroy the efficiency of the punisher. The Board of Education, however, is not responsible for the acts of the teachers, and the latter are required to report all cases of punishment. The complete cases are as follows:

[illegible]

Richard Hildreth and the Harpers.

From the Cleveland Herald.

The last number of Harper's contains the following paragraph, which is commended to the notice of all publishers, it is calculated to make one sick at heart, and resign all his career to the strong hunted wife! Unfortunately for Mr. Hildreth, it will be [illegible] To all of the burning, aspiring soul [illegible] [illegible] wealth for want and work for idleness. The economists, following Carlyle, proclaim the "Evangel of Labor" that work is the "grand blessing." The children are taught by the precepts and example of authorized her to strike. The rule, it is true, does not require her to kill, but it does not prohibit it. The only limit upon corporal punishment is that it shall be "moderate," and what order can be preserved by milder means. If not, then the master is at liberty to strike, kick, gouge, or do as he pleases, so long as the punishment is not in its nature malicious. The power to punish is in its nature unlimited. The only check upon the abuse of the instrument is its liability to destroy the efficiency of the punisher. The Board of Education, however, is not responsible for the acts of the teachers, and the latter are required to report all cases of punishment. The complete cases are as follows:

[illegible]

Finances of Harvard College.

The annual report of Harvard College will be published in a few days. The following is a brief abstract: The United States bonds at par, $6,000; other bonds at par, $1,000; United States bonds at $6,000; other bonds at par, $1,000; bank stock at $6,000. The income from productive funds was $[illegible]; from rents of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

Have just received, per late steamer, and will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 8,

Fifty Pieces

REAL LYONS

CLOAKING VELVETS

28 and 32 Inches Wide, the celebrated

Millies, Nouvelles & Peau

BRANDS.

These Goods have been specially selected for our Retail Trade, and Ladies who contemplate purchasing Velvet Garment should not fail to examine them at the earliest convenience. In addition to the above, we have in stock a variety of other choice brands, in a variety of widths and at remarkably LOW PRICES.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

The Leading Jeweller of the West

A. H. MILLER,

Importing and Manufacturing

JEWELLER & SILVERSMITH

Cor. Randolph & Clark-sts.,

CHICAGO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

WATCHES | DIAMONDS, GEMS, Fine Jewelry, Sterling Silverware, FINE PLATE.

Manufacturing Jewelry, Watches and Diamonds to order and repairing in all its branches.

Agents for Howard & Co., Waltham Watches.

MANUFACTURING. A large variety on the premises to select from. Prices guaranteed as low as the lowest.

Special Attention Paid to Diamond Work and Watch Repairing.

Rooms in NEW YORK, No. 9 Maiden Lane.

PARIS, No. 25 Rue Etoile,

GENEVA, Grand Quai,

BIRMINGHAM, No. 5 Canal Street, near 9 Telehill-street.

FURNITURE.

Established 1853.

F. PORTER THAYER & CO.,

FINE & MEDIUM

PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM

FURNITURE

OF THE BEST STYLES, AND OF

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

110 & 112 State-st.

FACTORY,

85, 87, 89 & 91 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

For the purpose of reducing our stock, preparatory to removal, we will offer UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS to

CARPETS.

HOLLISTER & PHELPS,

114 & 116 State-st.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, Mattings, Bedding, Feathers.

Our stock is the largest ever exhibited west of New York.

We guarantee our prices to be as low as any house in the United States.

To our CURTAIN DEPARTMENT we call special attention. This stock is full and complete in the following goods:

Broostalles, Cotolines, Silk and Wool Terrys, Reps, Damask, Swiss Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Window Shades, &c.

OUR

BEDDING DEPARTMENT

Is stocked throughout with the best goods that can be made, and will be found complete with every article in which one can be interested.

Blankets, Comfortables, Mattresses, Feathers, Spring Beds, &c., &c.

SPECIAL SALE OF REMNANTS

In CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS, on MONDAY, Nov. 1. Goods sold REGARDLESS OF COST!

114 & 116 State-st.

RELIGIOUS.

Third Day's Session of the Evangelical Lutheran Council.

Proposition to Transfer the Foreign Missions to the Care of the General Body.

Movement for the Location of a Lutheran Theological Seminary in Chicago.

Sharp and Caustic Reply to the Letter of Pope Pius IX.

Church Services To-Day.

MORNING SESSION.

The third day's session of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America began yesterday morning in the church on Superior street, the President, Rev. G. F. Krotel, in the chair. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. Taylor, of Canada. The roll was called, and the minutes read and approved.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The report of the Joint Committee on Foreign Missions was submitted in yesterday's TRIBUNE—that, on account of the failure of both the English and the German members.

Rev. Mr. Schmucker said if was decided, two years ago, that the Board of Foreign Missions, with the same real authority as foreign missions, should be established in Canada. Previous to this there existed but one foreign mission, and that was in India. Certain changes had taken place in the Board of Foreign Missions of the Pennsylvania, in consequence of which the Indian Mission passed from the control of the Pennsylvania mission committee. Under the new arrangement the Lutherans in Canada could establish a foreign mission, or, in connection with the Pennsylvania Board, carry on a mission. Today, however, the Pennsylvania Board had not been represented, and the Canada Synod had not been represented, and the Canada Synod had not been represented, and the Canada Synod

WASHINGTON.

Effects of the Reduction of Foreign Letter Postage.

Coin Balance in the Treasury on Saturday, $112,669,101.

American Mediation in South America Accepted by Spain.

Reciprocity Treaty with the Dominion of Canada.

The Government and the Tennessee Railroads.

Death of the Venerable Rear Admiral Stewart.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.

THE FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE.

Figures of the Post Office Department show that the reduction of letter postage between England and the United States, from 24 cents per half ounce to 12, has so largely increased the number sent that the revenues only fall off seven per cent of the amount formerly received. This has led the Postmaster-General to recommend that letters of six cents would not impair the revenue, and to hopes soon to announce that the negotiations now in progress, with that end in view, have been successful. The French Government refused to reduce postage on letters to that country per quarter of an ounce, unless the United States would abandon her claim for reduced postage here.

THE COIN BALANCE.

The coin balance in the Treasury, yesterday afternoon, was $112,669,101. This included the outstanding gold certificates, which amount to $20,325,000, and currency balance was $2,000,000. The bonds purchased up to the 1st inst., in pursuance of the action of Congress, were $1,050,000, at an average premium of 10 6-100ths. There were also purchased on the 4th inst. $1,000,000 bonds for the sinking fund. One million of gold not included in the above, was sent on the 5th, to the delinquent postmaster in Cincinnati, as per order. Interest has been paid since the first of the month.

REBEL-CLERY QUARTERMASTERS' ACCOUNTS.

The Second Auditor, Charles Mason, in the last report, that Congress give authority to settle up the accounts of Quartermasters who, during the war, were not able to connect with any of the offices of the Government, by reason of the interruption of communication with the rebellious States. Hundreds of cases are laid over from year to year for want of such authority. Persons who have the vouchers and the means to be used for will receive a large number of honest and efficient officers.

AMERICAN MEDIATION IN SPANISH AFFAIRS.

In July last the Spanish Minister called the attention of Secretary Fish to the unsettled state of affairs between Spain and the Republics of South America, and it was agreed between the Cabinet Mr. Fish thought that the time had arrived for action on the part of the United States should be renewed, and proposed to confer with a view to bringing the representatives of such countries together in Washington. Of late a favorable change in the subject has passed between the State Department and the Spanish Minister, and it has been finally agreed that the United States shall invite the representatives of the four South American republics to confer with our Minister to Peru, and representatives to conference, in Washington by the 15th of January next. Our Minister has not yet been heard from, and the matter has not been finally acted upon.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

At the last conference of Secretary Fish with Mr. Rose, late Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada, in regard to a treaty of reciprocity, he informed Mr. Rose that the Government did not regard the treaty as a finality, and that Congress was the source of maintenance, and he preferred to wait till the Wiggs and Monk Commissioners arrived here, that in their counsel with the Secretary of the Interior something has been done in official circles.

TENNESSEE RAILROADS.

The case of the State government against the Tennessee railroads comes up before Justice Swayne at Nashville to-morrow. The object of the State is to obtain a decree that the roads shall be restored to the control of the State authorities, and be preferred to wait till the Wiggs and Monk Commissioner arrived here, that in their counsel with the Secretary of the Interior something has been done in official circles.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL STEWART.

The Secretary of the Navy has received intelligence of the death of the venerable Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, at Bordentown, N. J., yesterday morning, of old age. Admiral Stewart was 92 years of age, and had served seventy-two years in the navy. He died on the 7th of March, 1778, and was appointed a midshipman in the navy in 1798. The Secretary issues an order announcing his death, and directing that the flags at all the navy yards and stations be hoisted at half-mast on the day of the funeral, which will occur on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Bordentown. The officers of the navy and marine corps will observe the order on the day of the funeral.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO CANAL.

When Wilson Shannon, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, in 1844, was Secretary of State, he issued a circular to the collectors of Internal Revenue, directing certain letters to be opened in addition to those of water to certain persons, in order that evidence might be obtained that collection of it water to certain persons, in order that evidence might be obtained that collection of it water to certain persons, in order that evidence might be obtained that collection of it